



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

inserted such as Chanteloup, Novo Burgo, Albiniaco. The Latin is usually correct but is remiss in "ad respondendum regi scaccarium" (p. 228). The index, which is good within its range, would be improved by the inclusion of various references like Pope, Templars, Hospitallers, Wardrobe, etc. Finally, a bibliographical list would serve to clarify the references which are in some cases obscure in the footnotes, *e.g.*, Vincent, pp. 228, 240.

JAMES F. BALDWIN.

Vassar College.

The State. Its History and Development Viewed Sociologically.

By FRANZ OPPENHEIMER. Authorized translation by JOHN M. GITTERMAN. (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. 1913. Pp. v, 302. \$1.25.)

Since its publication in 1908 this book has attracted much attention in Germany and has been widely translated. Its interest lies in the fact that it is fresh and stimulating rather than distinctly original. The author's purpose is to present a sociological theory of the state, but like many other German scholars his sociology is chiefly philosophy of history, and most sociologists will also object that he limits his social theory wholly to economic interests. His attitude is essentially that of liberal socialism, the departure from Marxian doctrine lying chiefly in his differentiating economic means from economic ends. Insisting that every historical state has been a class state and every previous theory of the state a class theory, his own point of view is thus indicated:

I propose in the following discussion to call one's own labor and the equivalent exchange of one's own labor for the labor of others, the "economic means" for the satisfaction of needs, while the unrequited appropriation of the labor of others will be called the "political means."

As his theoretical basis is that of Marx, so his historical basis is avowedly that of Gumplowicz. The latter author's classification of the historical stages of social evolution is adopted with little modification.

The primitive state was the creation of warlike robbery, and the state in all its later phases, maritime, feudal, and constitutional, has retained this distinctly "political" character, in that it has always been founded on class exploitation. In other words, all history has involved one single phase, a contest between the "economic" and the "political" means. The maritime state was

characterized by a centralized system and a money economy, the feudal state by decentralization and landed estates. Just as the feudal state disintegrated through the emancipation of the peasantry, so the constitutional state, founded on capitalistic exploitation, will disappear when the "political means" shall have been supplanted by a "freeman's citizenship." In the new state wealth, which means dominion over men, will give place to well-being, which means control over consumption goods.

Like the author's other books, and especially *Die soziale Frage und der Sozialismus*, the scope of this work is an illustration of the desirability of retaining that sense of the unity of the social sciences which is in danger of being lost in the present tendency toward narrow specialization. It has an equal interest for the sociologist, the economist, and the political scientist. Without always being convincing, it throws illuminating light on certain vital questions in each of these fields.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

Indiana University.

The Economic Organisation of England. An Outline History. By WILLIAM JAMES ASHLEY. (London: Longmans, Green and Company. 1914. Pp. viii, 213. \$.90.)

Those who are interested in economic history may count it a happy chance that called Professor Ashley to Hamburg in 1912, for a course of lectures in the Colonial Institute. The eight lectures, now printed in this book, provide a brief survey of economic history which is by far the best of those known to the reviewer in English or in other language.

Starting with the manor of the thirteenth century the book covers successively the guilds, the break-up of the manor, the rise of foreign trade and capitalism, domestic industry and Tudor policy, recent agricultural changes, the industrial revolution and freedom of contract, and, finally, the period of joint stock and the evolution of capitalism. The book closes with an appendix containing suggestions for further reading. It is really astonishing that in less than 200 pages the author has succeeded in sketching as clearly as he has done so many important features of economic development; and the reader is reminded again of the truth of E. A. Freeman's dictum that the way to write a good small book on any subject is to write first a large one.

Professor Ashley's keen interest in the present organization